

# Que Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 3298

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1892.

SIX DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER

## BANKS.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,  
LIMITED.  
Authorized Capital..... \$1,000,000  
Subscribed Capital..... \$500,000  
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:—  
D. Gillies, Esq. Chow Tung Shang, Esq.  
C. K. Kit Shan, Esq. W. Wotton, Esq.  
C. J. Hirst, Esq. Kwan Hol Chuen, Esq.  
Chief Manager, G. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

### ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

THOMAS CARNICHAIR, Esq.—Messrs. Dent,  
Palmer & Co.  
JOHN BUTTERY, Esq.—Messrs. John Buttery &  
Co.  
C. B. STUART-WORTLEY, Q.C., M.P.  
GEO. MINNOR, Manager.

BANKERS:—  
Paris Banking Co., and the Alliance Bank (Ld.).  
The Commercial Bank of Scotland.  
Yokohama—D. FRASER, Manager.  
Shanghai—C. J. GALLOWAY, Manager.  
Amoy—J. ANDERSON, Manager.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened. Money  
received on Deposit, Drafts issued, Bills  
purchased and collected. Advances made on  
Securities or goods in neutral Godowns. Usual  
Bank Agency business undertaken.

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per cent.  
" " " 4 "  
" " 3 "  
" " 3 "

CURRENT ACCOUNTS<sup>2</sup> 3 "  
For Rates of Interest for other periods apply  
to the Manager.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1892. [18]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,  
LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SIXTH CALL OF ONE POUND (£1)  
per Share making £6 in all, is payable  
on or before 8th December next, at the current  
rate of exchange.

When making payment, Shareholders will  
please send their provisional Certificates in  
order that same may be exchanged for permanent  
Certificates shewing £6 paid up.

Residents at YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, AMOY  
and FOOCHEW can pay at the Bank's Branches  
there.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 5th November, 1892. [1104]

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,  
LIMITED.  
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

CLAIMS on the HONGKONG BRANCH  
must be sent to the Undersigned.  
Forms may be had on application  
E. W. ROBERT,  
Attorney for the Liquidator.  
Hongkong, 24th August, 1892. [1846]

## Intimations.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE is hereby given that on a PETITION dated September 24th, 1892, a  
receiving order against WALTER WILSON  
and BARNET NICHOLLS, (late Wilson,  
Nicholls & Co.) of Amoy, was made by HER  
MAJESTY'S COURT of Amoy, held in Amoy on  
the 7th day of November, 1892.

W. J. CLENNELL,  
Official Receiver.  
Amoy, 7th November, 1892. [1123]

## NOTICE.

THE Undersigned hereby give Notice that  
they will PROSECUTE any PERSON  
or PERSONS found BUYING or SELLING or  
POSSESSING CHINESE INDIA RUBBER  
SHOES fraudulently bearing the Trade Marks  
"LION" and "SCALE" of the NORTH  
BRITISH RUBBER COMPANY of EDIN-  
BURGH and LONDON.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,  
Bank Buildings,  
Agents for China.  
Hongkong, 7th November, 1892. [1106]

## NOTICE.

ALL Persons having CLAIMS against  
the Estate of the late Lieut. G. G. BOYLE,  
ROYAL ARTILLERY, are requested to forward  
them to the Undersigned before the 2nd  
November, 1892, after which date no Claims  
will be received.

S. G. F. SELBY,  
Major, R.A.  
President Committee of Adjustment.  
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1892. [1045]

## NOTICE.

FROM the 1st of November next, the  
SHANGHAI BUTCHERY will be prepared to  
supply BRAWN, LARD in BLADDERS, Fresh  
and Pickled ENGLISH PORK, SAUSAGES,  
etc. &c.

Also,  
BEEF in Joints and Corned, BLACK PUD-  
DINGS, Pork and Game PIES. S. R. GALE.  
Shanghai, 27th October, 1892. [1082]

THE NORTH AUSTRALIAN BUTCHER-  
ING COMPANY, SINGAPORE.

THIS Company butchers only AUSTRALIAN CATTLE (200 head arrive monthly  
by their Steamer "DARWIN"), and they now  
supply Steamer with their 600-tonne & co. of  
AUSTRALIAN FRESH BEEF at the same  
price as Native Beef.

Orders, either for carcasses or smaller  
quantities, will receive immediate execution,  
and may be sent through Dumbaher (2. Ships  
Compradores) or direct to any of the given  
addresses.

ASK FOR AUSTRALIAN MEAT AND SEE  
THAT YOU GET IT.

OFFICES—3A, Raffles Place, Singapore; Tele-  
phone No. 112.

BUTCHERING ESTABLISHMENT—Orchard Road;  
Telephone No. 184.

CATTLE CAMP—New Harbour; Telephone No.  
25.

Singapore, 1st September, 1892. [1006]

## INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE  
COMPANY,  
ESTABLISHED 1825.

INVESTED FUNDS..... £7,000,000 Sterling  
ANNUAL INCOME..... £900,000 Sterling

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, SHANGHAI;  
AUGUSTUS WHITE, Esq.

F. H. BELL, Esq.

JAMES L. SCOTT, Esq.

NEIL MACLEOD, Esq., M.D., Medical Officer.

W. T. PHIPPS, Esq., Chief Agent.

AGENCIES:—  
Amoy—Messrs. Brown & Co.  
Canton—Messrs. Row & Co.  
Chfoo—Messrs. Cornish & Co.  
Fochow—Messrs. Phillips, Phillips & Co.  
Hankow—Messrs. W. Forbes Sharp & Co.  
Kobe—Messrs. Brown & Co.  
Nagasaki—China & Japan Trading Co., Ltd.  
Nankin—Messrs. Bandinel & Co.  
Peking—Dr. Dugdale, Medical Officer.  
Seaview—Messrs. Bradley & Co.  
Tientsin—Messrs. Wilson & Co.

Yokohama—Messrs. Fraser, Farley & Co.

The Standard is an old and wealthy Scottish  
Office, well-known throughout India and the  
East, and has acquired a marked character for  
sound and liberal management.

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,  
Agents, Hongkong,  
Standard Life Office,  
679-53.

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,  
(LIMITED.)

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000, £83,333.33  
EQUAL TO \$100,000.00 £83,333.33  
RESERVE FUND..... \$318,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.  
LIE SING, Esq. LO YEUK MOON, Esq.  
LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken  
at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the  
world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST,  
Hongkong, 17th December, 1892. [1869]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY  
LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED..... \$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept  
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,  
etc. Policies granted to all Parts of the world  
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,  
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,  
No. 1, PRAYA WEST. [1149]

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE  
YEAR 1891.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby requested  
to send in to this Office a List of their  
Contributions of Premium for the year ending 31st  
December last, in order that the proportion of  
Profit for that year to be paid as Bonus to Con-  
tributors may be arranged. Returns not sent  
before the 30th instant will be made up by  
the Company, and no subsequent claims or  
alterations will be allowed.

By Order of the Directors,  
JAS. R. COUGHLIE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1892. [1083]

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Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,  
No. 1, PRAYA WEST. [1149]

## Intimations.

## GINGER ALE.

WE have always made good GINGER ALE, and we are now making the best. At various exhibitions and competitions in London and elsewhere, GINGER ALE made by the formula we now use has won 32 PRIZE MEDALS and CERTIFICATES OF MERIT.

In 1890 competed and won against FOUR of the most famed Belfast makers.

## The Analysis's report:-

"It is of unexceptionally good quality."

"Particularly pleasant to the taste."

"Decidedly tonic and sustaining."

"In every respect most satisfactory."

ARTHUR HILL HASSEL, M.D.

The ideal temperance beverage.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & CO., LTD.  
Victoria Dispensary,  
Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 17th October, 1892.

Learned Counsel (fiercely) — Are you telling the truth?

Badgered Witness (wearily) — As much of it as you will let me.

We are informed by the Agent of the O. & O. S. Co., that the steamship *Oceanic*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 25th ult., via Honolulu, has arrived at Yokohama, and will leave for this port at daylight to-morrow.

Sr. ANDREWS, the oldest of Scotch universities, not only offers to women the privileges of its classes with a view to graduation in arts, science, theology or medicine, but generously makes provision for them to share in its pecuniary benefits. In the year 1891 a sum of \$10,000 will become available for bursaries or scholarships at St. Andrews, of which half is reserved for the use of women students exclusively. Those who intend to enter the medical profession will have prior claim to those bursaries, though they are tenable while arts and science classes are being attended.

THE French law makes every householder responsible for damages caused by any fire which originates on his premises and the burden of proof is on him to establish that he was not to blame. The insurance companies do not insure him against loss by fire on his own goods which burn by a fire which commences on his premises, but they do insure him against loss from the thousands of speculators who surround the enclosure. The Hon. N. G. Dooley's men was swaggering around looking better than we've seen him for a long time. The flower garden on his heavily breast was immense. No one was killed, and not a soul faints. Full report held over.

DR. CANARIS and his Bijou Company expected to visit Amoy in a week or two, their way to Shanghai.

We are informed by the Agents of the Messager Maritime Co. that the Company's steamer *Salasie*, with the next French mail, left Saigon yesterday at 8 p.m. for this port.

## MAILS Due:-

Booby (Bermuda)	14th instant.
N. Pacific (Loo Sook)	14th "
Indian (Lightning)	16th "
French (Salasie)	17th "

## THE JUVENILE PARADE.

The School-boy Regiment (Hongkong's Very Own) paraded before His Excellency the Governor and Major-General D. Baker on the Public Recreation Ground this afternoon, and went through their "program" in capital style; doing credit to their instructors and their respective schools. The whole thing went off in a formal and constant rounds of loud applause from the thousands of spectators who surrounded the enclosure.

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## HONGKONG AMATEUR DRAMA.

There was a small attendance at the City Hall on Saturday night—it could not be called a house; say, a room-full, and not a very large room. Time was when the Amateurs really ought to get crowded houses every night, and even as recently as last Christmas, the Pantomime was so popular that often there was not standing room to be had. But now—well, the Bar ought to play "The Vacant Chair."

N. B.—The *Daily Press* says it was "crowded audience." Seizing dubbis would have made it half a house. "Quandy" must have been in an awful state.

The evening has begun badly, for the A.D.C. never did seem to understand that modern sensational drama in the hands of feeble school boy orators is worse than temperance hymns on a melodeon. Melodrama is all right in any way, and for those who like it, it is just the right sort of thing; but a best, it requires very forcible acting to make it attractive. In the absence of music or scenery, there is no feature in it but strength of situation; and when the situations are weakened by "acting" of the tinkle-tinkle brand, there is nothing left to admire except the drop-scene.

In "Honour Bound" is a little drawing-room drama, into the single act of which there is compressed a great deal of force. Broadly, the story is the ancient one of a man getting into the toils of a female whom he does not want to marry. As it happens, she is the wife of his late flame's guardian, and things have to be squared somehow. The married lady conveniently goes to sleep in the dark, and wakes while the two men are deep in confidential conversation. We believe this situation is not remarkably new; in fact, it is so very hackneyed and familiar that one would have thought any ordinary idiot would know how to play it; but Mr. Holiday, as the guardian, is not an ordinary idiot and didn't know. He seemed to have rehearsed all the life out of his part, without even then having his lines learnt! Lieutenant Col. Muchohara, in the end, when the *de-froide* lady insists on complete exposure of herself, and him, the acting of both was really fine. It is not too much to say that this was the only part of the piece worth seeing; but it quite atoned for the rest. Miss Muchohara is, we take leave to say, about the most promising of our amateurs.

"On Ball" is one of Gilbert's earliest efforts, and in a small way is very good. Gilbert is a cynical humourist, for he has, we believe, confessed that he tries to write so that "even the most wooden" can miss the jokes.

That he has succeeded to some extent was proved on Saturday; for the audience could not help laughing sometimes, in spite of the depressing effect of leaden marionette action. If some kind Christian friend would take a hammer and chisel, and carefully incise the crisp, bright flow of Gilbertian humour into the members of the A.D.C., then they would be better able to act up to the spirit of the comedy. As it was, they seemed to imagine they were on heavy tragedy.

The plot consists of a huge practical joke. A stage manager, Hebbelwhite (Mr. Laprak), wishes to get even with Mr. Jonathan Lovibond for a trick of years gone by. Lovibond is under demand on a charge of punching a bill-collector's head, and some raw is found in the ball, so he has to go to prison. On the night before, Hebbelwhite invites him to a stage supper, and also invites the Governor of the gaol, and hides the identity of both under sanguine titles. Meantime, another man is run in by mistake as Lovibond and next day is released. Through the dialogue hundreds of little unsuspected points of humour sparkle and flash in great profusion—that is, if you read the book; but if you see the Hongkong Amateurs you don't think so. You think it sparkles with milk and water—cold water, very cold!

Mr. Laprak was quite at home, and made strenuous efforts to keep things going. He was quite a host in himself. (This is a subtle pun.) Mr. Grace, as Lovibond, was fairly good, but not by any means up to his usual form. Mr. Hallward, as Alfred Trimble, the victim of mistaken identity, was also good, and Mr. Davis was at times excellent as the Governor of the gaol. Mr. Joyce had the minor part of a Duke on the supper, though more than all the others he seemed utterly innocent of any intention to expand his part beyond the strict bounds of the book. That was what made the whole show go so flat—nobody tried to make the jokes put into their mouths, and less still did they try any originally. The "book" it should be remembered, cannot make people move about; they must stir themselves spontaneously, and not merely stand or sit listening for cues. Farcical comedy is essentially a field for originality; no professional actor would ever dream of playing it without developments of his own. But the Hongkong amateurs never moved a hair beyond orders. The only effort at play was Mr. Andrew's personal Sergeant, Wilcox, which was simply immense. He raised a bigger laugh than all the rest of the show. The remarkably bobby-like way in which he planted his feet down made one regret the stage was so small, while his style with the bow-mug was the most natural we ever saw, and raised shrills of laughter. If only a little more "business" of that sort, or something better, could be introduced, the play would not drag. Most of the actors looked like war figures with the works taken out.

The ladies had little to do. Mrs. Bentwich was a pretty and pert maid-servant, and Mrs. Cases

did all that could be done in the character of Mrs. Lovibond; while Miss. Harland might have put more life into the part of Hebbelwhite's wife, though it is a foolish part anyhow. The other ladies had hardly anything to say; but at least they might have done something better than sit still and look miserable. If they had twiddled their thumbs it would have been something.

## THE EAST POINT SHOOTING AFFRAY.

## SIX MONTHS HARD.

At the Magistracy this morning Charles Jones, able seaman of the American ship *Charge*, appeared before Mr. H. E. Wadehouse on remand charged with wilfully and maliciously shooting at and wounding Private W. Payne of the Shropshire Light Infantry on the 2nd instant. Acting Inspector Baker (Wanchai District) conducted the prosecution.

W. Payne, the victim, said the revolver must have been fully loaded when the sailor shot at him. Did not know what annoyed the man to cause him to shoot.

Acting Inspector Baker said the weapon was a six-chambered revolver of fairly large calibre. A shot from it would be likely to seriously injure a man, and might kill him. Two days prior to the affair prisoner sold him a sign on board an American ship. He was speechless when taken to the station that night, and when informed of the charge the next morning he was surprised and said he knew nothing about the affair. Had nothing to say with regard to the penalty.

Surgeon-Captain Beveridge spoke to having examined the wounds which, he said, were superficial. The victim had now recovered from the effects of the shots.

The prisoner, in reply to his Worship, stated he had nothing to say in defence. His Worship sentenced the prisoner to six months imprisonment with hard labour.

## LARGE OPIUM SEIZURE.

\$8,000 WORTH OF OPIUM SEIZED BY THE WATER POLICE.

On Saturday evening at about 7 o'clock Inspector Mackie (Chief of the Water Police) and a number of *lukongs* boarded a sampan near the Canton wharf and seized it together with 12 chests of opium—the whole of the cargo on board at the time. The opium being the property of the Opium Farmer, Chief Executive Officer Spooher was soon apprised of the seizure and proceeded to the Water Police station to bail out, for \$300, the Chinaman in charge of the drug and demand the release of the opium, which was refused.

This morning the Chinaman in question, named Wong Ng, described as a servant, was charged before Mr. H. E. Wadehouse, with unlawfully removing 12 chests of opium during prohibited hours on the 12th instant, and being without a permit to remove the same. Mr. H. L. Dennis appeared for the defendant, but the Crown Solicitor was not able to attend the Court. The case was therefore remanded until Thursday, at 10 a.m., bail being reduced to \$300.

## DR. RIZAL.

The fears recently entertained that Dr. Rizal, imprisoned in Manila and banished to the uttermost parts of the Philippines some months ago, had met with foul play at the hands of the all powerful Spanish friars, monks, and priests in the Philippines, were we are pleased to be able to state on the authority of Senator Don Ortiz, H. S. M. Consul at this port (who courteously favoured a representative of the *Telegraph* with an interview to-day and spoke with his accustomed frankness on the subject) anything but justified. The Doctor is in excellent health according to the latest official reports from Manila and enjoying an amount of freedom quite unusual in the case of political prisoners detained in fortifications.

From another source we learn that it is quite possible Dr. Rizal will be granted a pardon and freedom in January next, on the occasion of the birthday of His Majesty, the young King of Spain.

Further details will appear in our next issue.

## THE "BOKHARA" DISASTER.

The Douglas Company's steamer *Thales* received orders in Amoy on Monday last (7th) to call at Sand Island on her way to Taiwanfoo. Next day at 8 a.m. she reached the island, and was at once boarded by Capt. Buchanan of the Shanghai tug boat *Sampson*, who reported that the diver was then down to the wreck, and recovered one box of treasure, \$3,000. It was impossible to do any more without blasting the wreck; apparently the ship was too much shattered and choked up with wreckage. One body was seen in the engine room, but could not be then got out. In all about 80 bodies had already been buried, on three different islands. The *Thales* has brought no passengers nor goods from the scene of the wreck. She brings from Taiwanfoo one passenger, Mr. Stollberg, bound for Europe.

The Amoy *Gazette*'s Taiwanfoo correspondent writes on the 9th inst., as follows:—

The steamship *Thales* called at Sand Island on her way to Taiwanfoo this trip. The Shanghai tug steamer *Sampson* was found at anchor to windward of the steamship *Bokhara* wreck, the weather being fine. Captain Buchanan boarded the steamship *Thales*, and reported that salvage operations were being carried on with every prospect of success. One box of treasure, \$3,000 had been recovered. The hull of the steamer appears to have collapsed, and in order to reach the treasure more blasting operations will be necessary. All cargo seems to have been washed out of the ship. One body had been seen in the engine room, but it was not possible to reach it. Captain Buchanan further stated that about 80 graves were seen on Sand Island.

## CHINESE WALL DECORATIONS.

John Chinaman as zealous in ornamenting the walls of his house as the wildest votary of Oscar Wilde. No matter how poor he may be there is always something in his chief room whose value is merely of an artistic sort. He has his own system, rendered venerable by a history of forty centuries. It differs from the European system exactly as does his mother's of writing differ from our own. We write horizontally and place our pictures and bric-a-brac so as to be in the horizontal plane of vision. Our almond-eyed Chinaman writes vertically and decorates his rooms with long vertically arranged banners, scrolls, pictures and hangings.

Horizontal scrolls are used only over doorways, opium beds or wall tablets, or where the space is too short to permit the use of them vertically. When used the ideographs are few

in number and are written in bold and commanding characters. Generally there are four letters of this class, sometimes but two. In the upper right hand corner are small letters in praise of the owner and in the lower left-hand still smaller ones of the name of the writer.

The impression made by vertical scrolls though totally at variance with our own modes of mural decoration is pleasant and often very delightful. In the homes of the rich and powerful many apartments are a sort of artistic arrangement and finish as to compare favorably with the most elegant saloons of the great cities of Europe and America. Mural ornaments in China may be divided into five classes; viz. written scrolls, allegorical pictures, pictures of natural objects, embroideries and half-reliefs. The written scrolls are long pieces of heavy paper on which is inscribed any one of a number of things. These may be the titles and honors of the head of the house, or of any one of his ancestors; short and epigrammatic lines from the great poets and philosophers of China and sometimes India; quotations from the ethical and religious teachers of their race, mottoes and pleasant wishes from friends and relatives; writings from men normally incapable of writing, that is to say, blind men, armless men, paralytics or monstrosities. One of the last named is illustrated by a scroll in the possession of an Amoy mandarin on which the characters read "By patience an ocean can be emptied with a tea-cup." Written by an armless man who holds a pen with his mouth."

The inscriptions often take odd expressions of moralizing. Take for example such lines as the following:—

"Filial piety and geniality are virtues more precious than gold to the possessors."

"Poetry and Song are dearer to us than the most fertile meadows."

"Chu Koh was ever careful in what he undertook, hence he prospered."

"Luh-Tuan was never reckless in any one of 10,000 affairs."

"On a large grindstone a crowbar may be ground down to a needle, but it must be a large stone."

"As the gong bids, the cannon roars, the wedding chair comes and amidst acclamations the groom receives his blessing."

Written scrolls are usually white. When the penmanship is extremely fine and artistic or when the scroll is intended as a gift for a special occasion other colors are frequently employed. When written by distinguished professionals they are very expensive and are on white and strong paper so as to ensure their durability. The paper used for the purpose is of a particular brand and properly kept will last for centuries.

Scrolls for festivals or weddings are generally on red paper and engrossed in gold or black according to the means of the donor. Those intended for mere ornament are on any colored paper which pleases the fancy or is in keeping with the other decorations of the room. In this class besides the ordinary monochrome rolls, they employ chequer-patterns, plain colors splashed in silver, bronze, black or gold, or basket and other willow patterns in pale stencil tint. The variety in this regard is inexhaustible.

The most expensive scrolls are those made of bamboo or wood on which are carved quotations from the prize writings of the graduates of the Imperial examinations, especially those who have received honorable mention. Only fond parents with long purses can afford these luxuries. The writing has to be done by special artists who charge from \$10 to \$50 for a single couplet. The latter ranges from 14 to 24 words. These scrolls are inexhaustible.

Wedding and festival scrolls are complimentary and sometimes humorous. Ancestral scrolls are almost false in their flattery of the departed, Jesus scrolls recount the historical deeds of the deified individual in whose memory they are written. Scrolls in sitting rooms often contain aphorisms from Confucius and Chu-Tzu.

The "half-reliefs" are essentially Chinese and find their best development in Amoy. They consist of figures, human or animal, but usually the former, made of embroidered silk or satin, and mounted on card-board cut out to fit the design. Between the silk and board is an inch or more of padding, so that the figure stands out in half-relief. The face and hands are carefully painted or embroidered and quite natural. They range from four to ten feet in length and cost from \$10 upwards.

gratuitous. I have one wherein a cat, one foot long, is tearing a quill 10 inches in length under a huge banyan of fifteen inches height, which overhangs a precipice at least ten inches deep. The outline is capital, the coloring good, the expression of both cat and bird admirable, but the perspective is *mis*, the foreshortening conspicuous by its absence and the proportion of size and distance nowhere.

Chinese artist seems to have a speciality of their own. One is very good on birds and beasts, but unable to paint landscape. So when he has finished a clever sketch of some animal, instead of leaving the thing alone or biring a landscape-painted to fill in the blank surface, he calmly dubs in trees, mountains and rivers, without idea or purpose and without relation to his real work.

Far better are the hangings in which a duck is floating in the pool, a bird is about to alight on a branch, a cock is pecking at a worm or a frog is contemplating the moon. Here Chinese art approaches Japanese and produces delightful results. A Chinese painter never takes the trouble to create a design before starting his work, but always dashes away with his brush until the figures are brought out. Not until the picture is finished does the painter know what it will be. With a dozen strokes he covers the board with lines of no meaning, then with another dozen or so sketches turn out to be a cow or horse, a fish swimming or a boy fighting with his dog. It is wonderful to see a picture of a by 4 feet take about 4 minutes to become a finished art gem. This kind of drawing is called "Ye Pi," "running hand," "Paint" or the mad controls the brush" and in Paris, Impressionism carried to its logical limit.

In embroidery, the East stands pre-eminent. It refuses to recognize the value of time and puts patience and perseverance at the head of the cardinal virtues. This system applied to embroidery enables the Chinese wife and maiden to produce art works that are marvellous.

A special case six inches long and two wide will be a perfect picture in which there are not less than 20,000 stitches in various colors. Of common occurrence are mandarin robes' apparel and women's dresses on which ten and twelve women have worked constantly for four or five years.

Wall hangings made of such work are very costly. In Canton where it is carried to its highest development, they have brought several thousand dollars. Nevertheless such extra fine work is rare. The buying public does not pay over \$100 each and the supply naturally equals the demand. Cheap and cheaper articles abound in Canton and much more so in such inferior cities as Amoy, Fowchow, Shanghai and Peking.

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dance to the smelting works now in course of erection. In this connection it may be worth noting that according to experts the Mineral Creek mining district, Pierce county, is likely to prove one of the richest in the world.

Tacoma's fishing industries are just beginning to be developed, and most naturally be one source of prosperity which will keep on growing with each successive year. The completion of the great Nicaragua canal will place Tacoma within eighteen days sail of New York. Although bitterly opposed by the transcontinental railroads this work will be taken up by the government and pushed forward at a comparatively early date. The World's Fair, too, will bring to Tacoma (and to Vancouver as well) thousands of foreigners, many of whom are pretty sure to become investors in all that promises substantial profit in the near future. Of the 45,000 acres of land in the State its estimated that 20,000 acres are timbered, 10,000,000 acres grain-producing prairie land, 5,000,000 acres with a glacial or river bottom, and 10,000,000 acres mineral bearing land.

In 1885 the wholesale trade of the port was estimated at \$2,500,000; in 1886 it had risen to \$6,500,000; in 1890 it stood at \$14,000,000, and in 1891 \$16,250,000, representing the turn-over of the energetic, public-spirited merchants of the rising port.

With the continuance of the remarkable energy that has been so abundantly manifested in the past by the pioneers of the rival trans-Pacific ports, snugly situated on Puget Sound, the future of the Northern part of the Far West promises to be one of permanence and richly deserved prosperity.

TRUTH IN ART.

In the exhibition at the Champ de Mars, says the *Magazine of Art*, a most unaccountable conundrum was presented for solution to a thronging public. The painting showed a lady in evening toilette at the feet of Jesus of Nazareth! This was *fin de siècle* with a vengeance!

If Scripture scenes were to be brought up to date in that fashion, where were we to stop?

Inconsistencies and anachronisms are in such cases "unconsidered trifles"; while, if a label can be worked in, success is assured.

The artist, M. Jean Béraud, had thoughtfully exhibited all the points, and, altering the half-

on the face to protect himself from prosecution,

showed Renan as Simon, and Du Quercy as

Christ, while the surrounding Pharisees were

easily to be identified with prominent ladies.

This year, however, M. Béraud, though continuing in the line he and M. Utrillo have struck out

for themselves, has produced a most remarkable picture. "There is no need now for Mrs. Grundy to veil her face, for the effect is as extraordinarily impressive as the dressing is realistic. The scene is laid on the hill of Montmartre—a veritable Golgotha—where St. Denis suffered in the third century; where, in 1814, the last remnant of French troops still struggling for their country; where, after the siege, the insurgent Commune began their revolt by seizing artillery from the National Guard, whence they were themselves dislodged after the loss of over 50,000 lives, and the butchers turned upon their companions in Père-Lachaise; where, too, at the sacrifice of twenty-five millions of francs, the Church of the Sacred Heart is rising, a votive offering for the suffering of the city. The hill looks over Paris as did Calvary over Jerusalem. In the picture it is thick with mud, the sky wild and gloomy, the hills in the distance, spiced factory chimneys smoking over a misty wilderness of houses. On the right, upon the mound, is the Cross. Around it are the weeping women, and faithful disciples, workers all, except a *curé* who, acting as Joseph of Arimathea, holds the head of the beloved disciple, in the striped jersey of a dock-labourer, levels at the feet. The whole group exhibits a tension of feeling, portrayed with sensibility and power. The grief and the blind agony of the strong and ignorant poor, staggering under the horror of their calamity, yet held firmly believing in the possibility of the death of their Leader. They are of the class of Jean Valjean, and, as with him, the iron has entered into their soul. On the brow of the hill, his blouse streaming in the wind, Peter shakes his fist in desolate fury at the sky below. The Magdalene, slightly apart, a pale, wasted *cocotte*, in deep mourning and in a paroxysm of intense contrition, gazing fixedly at the corpse of the Virgin, crushed and terrible, is supported by the disciples. It is as if the painter in his former work had perpetrated a skit after the manner of a rubric, and, realising the possibility of bringing home the reality of the sacred scene by modernity of treatment, had not hesitated to avail himself of that method to accomplish his purpose. Indeed, there seems no sufficient reason why he should.

CHINA READY FOR WAR.

IMPROVED WEAPONS AND DRILL.

Since the serious troubles which China experienced in connection with the demands made upon her for reparation for the attacks made last year upon foreign residents and missionaries she has been making strenuous efforts to build her national defences. When the various foreign powers concerned began to press her for indemnities with vague threats of what might follow were not the demands acceded to, China fully realized her helplessness, and while endeavoring unsuccessfully to put aside such claims as could be, has lost no opportunity of putting herself in a condition to resist all further exactations should she think such a course advisable, says a Peking correspondent of the *New York Tribune*.

The Chinese army and navy are organizations which foreigners have never held in high esteem, nor paid any serious attention to, even when forced to meet them in hostile combat. This has been due solely to the fact that the arms and the leaders of China's military forces have always been of the most primitive and incompetent styles, against which it was easy for modern armed and drilled troops or sailors to compete. But now matters have changed, and although the change is neither perfect nor complete, yet it is as close as to make any nation which could not put a force of considerable strength in China think twice before engaging in hostilities with the empire.

During the recent insurrections so prevalent throughout China the outrages committed upon foreigners were all prearranged and carried out by a band of conspirators whose methods show great genius for organization and execution of plans embodying large masses of men and covering large areas of territory. Many of these leaders were military and civil officials ranking high in the Chinese service, who, the king that the advent of foreigners was working direful harm to the Celestial empire, determined to band together and drive them out and retain China for the Chinese. In order to carry this plan, spies were sent all over the empire and set to work to undermine the entire Chinese army. Their success was so great and so well were the seeds of discord sown that it may be confidently claimed that the vast majority of the imperial army, rank and file, have become ready to rise at any moment that their conspiring leaders may tell them. This movement has been going on for many years, but not until recently have such rapid strides been made toward its consummation. Whenever this body

of men should be called into the imperial service to defend foreigners from such outrages as were last year committed upon them it will at least be difficult, if not dangerous, task for the Government to retain the controlling hand and prevent the army from doing just what was intended to prevent.

The total strength of the Chinese army is about 600,000 men, of whom more than 200,000 are permanently stationed for the garrison of this city, the remainder being scattered throughout the various provinces of the empire. Besides these there is an ill-formed organization which might be termed a militia, which gets small pay and never serves with the colors. The discipline is good, and so far as military punishments are concerned there is hardly a more stringent organization in the world. Besides these troops there are the various provincial forces which are enlisted, paid and controlled by the viceroys of the provinces and mandarins of the cities in which they may be quartered. These are known as the Army of the Green Standard in contradistinction to the Manchu divisions—the real Chinese soldiers—divided in red, white, blue and yellow divisions, so called from the color of their battle flags.

The arms of these troops are of the most primitive types and consist principally of long spears or knives secured to long poles, bows and arrows and clubs. But within the last year many of these battalions have been provided with the most improved modern arms, and the work of rearming continued as rapidly as the foreign contractors can supply the rifles and munitions.

The army of Li Hung-chang, the Chinese Prime Minister, and Viceroy of the province of Chihli, numbers about 100,000 men, and is the flower of the empire. These troops are armed with modern rifles, and have for several years past been under the leadership of American and German officers, who have brought them up to a state of discipline and efficiency hardly second to any similar body of foreign troops. Chihli is regarded as the gate of Peking, hence the care and attention bestowed upon the troops forming its garrison.

The Chinese soldier has no regard for law and order, and despite the strict discipline and rigid punishments inflicted, cannot be held always in bounds. Evidences of the inability of the mandarins to control them are seen frequently.

In a country so badly ruled as China no hope for redress from the higher authorities can be expected, and the only chance the soldier has is to rise and kill his oppressors—which is frequently done, but always results in many beheadings of the poor down-trodden troopers after quiet is again restored, and then the same old frauds are continued. The Chinese confine themselves principally to infantry. The total cavalry force of the active army is only about 30,000, and of artillery 20,000. There is, however, an "irregular" class of cavalry, which may amount to nearly 100,000. This is, of course, however, armed in the most primitive fashion, hence its effectiveness may be regarded as nil.

The Imperial Chinese navy has entirely different surroundings, and having been nurtured and developed by foreign officials in the Chinese service has acquired a spirit of self-reliance and efficiency seldom, if ever, seen among Eastern races.

The Imperial Government supports three naval colleges for the education of cadets or officers. The instructors are graduates of naval academies of foreign countries—our own predominating—and follow the instruction of the cadet from the time of his admission to the academy until his entry into the regular navy. The system of instruction is thorough as the Chinese boy can grasp, but is chiefly practical rather than theoretical. The cadets are usually chosen from the families of prominent officials living in the sea coast provinces, but members are admitted from any other official and mandarin class.

The Chinese navy proper comprises about seventy men-of-war, not including many small transports and revenue cruisers, which, in time of need, could be armed and pressed into active service. These vessels are manned and officered by Chinese subjects, the only foreigners allowed on vessels in commission being the instructors in special departments, such as gunnery, seamanship, electricity or torpedoes; and as soon as a Chinese official qualifies he is placed in charge of the branch, and the foreign instructors return to the academies to resume the training of the cadets. The majority of the Chinese fleet has been built by European contractors, and embraces the latest improvements in modern naval science. Such vessels are as formidable as any of similar classes owned by foreign nations, and in case of action would be formidable vessels to attack. Many of them are steel armored ships, carrying very heavy cannon, and possess fighting qualities which will make them a factor in the next war waged by China. The fleet sent last year to Japan consisted of six armored ram cruisers, whose excellence of drill and knowledge shown by officers and men made a strong impression upon all foreigners who saw them. In addition to the foreign-built cruising vessels there are a number of gunboats carrying generally one or two broadside-loading ten-inch rifles, and designed for harbour and coast defence, and considerable number of torpedo boats of the smaller classes.

THE SIZE OF LONDON.

There are antiquarians who doubt the correctness of the popular impression that London at its present stage of development is the most populous city that has ever existed. The city of Nisibeh at one time covered nearly a hundred English square miles of ground, and Rome under Trajan seems to have boasted a population of more than 2,000,000 free citizens, without counting the multitude of slaves, the military garrison, the foreign residents and transient visitors. Aelius Aristides, a Greek historian who flourished in the time of Antoninus, describes the "capital of the civilized universe" as follows:

"As often times we see a man of great strength exhibit his power by surmounting himself with a pyramid of other men, so also this city, stretching forth her foundations over areas so vast, yet bearing another of corresponding proportions, and upon that another, pile resting upon pile, houses overlaying houses, in aerial succession—contemplating which, one becomes convinced that if these series of strata were to be decomposed and planted upon the ground, side by side, the whole vacant area of Italy would be filled with these dismantled stories, and we should be presented with the spectacle of one continuous city stretching from the sea of Tuscany to the shores of the Adriatic."

Lipini estimates that the Roman of the second century contained one-fifth of the population of the Italian peninsula, as modern London does of England, and, including slaves and soldiers, harbored a total of 7,000,000 inhabitants—after all, only one-third more than the British Babylon. Cassabon, founding his calculations upon the amount of the annual distribution of wheat, estimates the total at 4,500,000, and De Quincey at 6,000,000 to 6,000,000, including slaves and foreign mercenaries.—*Colorado Sun*.

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Hongkong, 14th November, 1892. [1128]

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\*666

NOTICE.

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The Share Market.

LATEST QUOTATIONS  
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—117½ per cent.  
sales and sellers.  
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on 5/10,  
paid up—35 per cent. dis., sales and buyers.  
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders  
shares, \$200 per share, sellers.  
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—  
\$28, sellers.  
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits Ltd.—  
Founders' shares, \$20, sellers.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—24 per cent.  
premium, sellers.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—2 per cent.  
premium, buyers.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—14 per cent.  
premium.  
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$82 per  
share, buyers.  
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$55 per  
share, buyers.  
North China Insurance—Dis., 235 per share,  
sellers.  
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$105 per  
share, sellers.  
Yangtze Insurance Association—\$102, sellers.  
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Dis., 150  
per share.  
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$265  
per share, sellers.  
China Fire Insurance Company—\$86 per share,  
buyers.  
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—  
\$30, sellers.  
China and Manch. Steam Ship Company—28  
per share, buyers.  
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—  
50 per cent. discount, sellers.  
Douglas Steamship Company—\$37 per share,  
sellers.  
The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.  
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$75  
per cent. premium, sales and buyers.  
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$15 per share,  
sellers.  
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$23, sales and  
sellers.  
Hongkong Hotel Co.'s 5% per cent. Debentures  
—\$301.  
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Limited—\$4 per share, sellers.  
The Shamen Hotel Co., Limited—\$5 per  
share, sellers.  
Punjum and Sunghee Dus Samantan Mining Co.—  
\$34 per share, sales and buyers.  
The Raub Gold Mining Co., Limited—30 cents  
per share, sales and buyers.  
New Iuruk Mining Co., Limited—\$18 per  
share, buyers.  
The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—  
nominal.  
Tonqua Coal Mining Co.—\$10 per share,  
sellers.  
The Jelebu Mining and Trading Co., Limited—  
5 per share, sales and buyers.  
The Selama Tin Mining Co., Limited—5 cents  
per share, sales and sellers.  
London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Ltd.—\$12  
nominal.  
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$155  
per share, buyers.  
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—  
\$35, nominal.  
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$154 per share,  
ex. div., sellers.  
Dakin, Crickbank & Co., Limited—\$2 per  
share, sellers.  
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$5 per  
share, sellers.  
The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—  
\$8 per share, sellers.  
The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—  
\$57, buyers.  
The West Point Building Co., Limited—\$22  
per share, sellers.  
H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$24 per share,  
sellers.  
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Company—\$4 per share, sellers.  
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Hongkong Electric Co., Limited—\$21 per  
share, sales and sellers.  
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\$25 per share, nominal.  
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Mrs. Beauprand. Mr. W. R. Needham.  
Mr. Chauvet. Surgeon-Colonel H. F.  
Mr. T. Cowen. Paterson.  
Mr. and Mrs. Faucher. Mr. Sparrow.  
Miss Faucher. Mr. G. L. Tomlin.  
Mr. W. S. Harrison. Mr. David Wood.  
Mr. Morton Jones.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL—  
The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer  
*Salatre*, with the French mail of the 14th ultimo,  
left Saigon the 13th instant at 8 p.m., and may  
be expected here on the 17th.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Oceanic*, with  
mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 25th ulto.,  
via Honolulu, leaves Yokohama to-morrow, at  
daylight, (15th instant), and may be expected  
here on the 1st.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Rio*  
de Janeiro, with mails, &c., left San Francisco  
to-morrow, the 15th instant, at 5 p.m.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The steamer *Lightning*, from Calcutta, left  
Singapore on the afternoon of the 10th instant,  
and may be expected here on the 16th.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Northern Pacific Steamship Co.'s steamer  
*Loe Soh*, from Tacoma and Victoria, left  
Yokohama for Kobe on the 7th instant, and may be  
expected here on the 13th.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer  
*Caledonie* left Shanghai to-day, the 15th inst.,  
and is due here on the 14th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Formosa* left  
Bombay on the 29th ultimo, and may be  
expected here on the 16th instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Formosa* left  
Singapore on the 11th instant, and is expected  
here on the 17th.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

NEWCHWANG, British steamer, 558. A. Wright,  
13th Nov.—Newchwang 6th Nov., Beans—  
Butterfield & Swire.

DON JUAN, Spanish steamer, 654. R. Beltran,  
13th Nov.—Manila 10th Nov., General—  
Branfusa & Co.

ARDAGY, British steamer, 1,080. James Thom,  
13th Nov.—Wuhu 8th Nov., Rice—Jardine,  
Matheson & Co.

THALES, British str., 820. H. Bathurst, 13th  
Nov.—Talwanfoo 10th Nov., Amoy 11th,  
and Swatow 12th, General—D. Laprak  
& Co.

CHAZEE, British steamer, 1,764, Scotland, 13th  
Nov.—Amoy 12th Nov., Tea and Curios—  
Doddwell, Cavill & Co.

ASAGAO, Japanese steamer, 1,421. H. Selek,  
13th Nov.—Nagasaki 8th Nov., General—  
Brandao & Co.

YUNGUNG, Chinese steamer, 654. S. H.  
Richards, 14th November.—Tientsin and  
Chefoo 9th Nov., Coal and General—C. E.  
& M. Co.

ACTIV, Danish steamer, 355. H. Hyggen, 14th  
Nov.—Pahkoh 10th Nov., and Holoway 12th,  
General—Melschers & Co.

ERLKOENIG, Chinese bark, 457. Opium Examination  
bulk, Stonecutter's Island—Chinese  
Customs.

E. SOULE—American bark, 1,443. Ballard, 14th  
Sept.—Newcastle (N.S.W.) 21st July, Coal.

EMERALDA, British steamer, 986. G. A. Taylor,  
14th Nov.—Manila 11th Nov., General—  
Geo. R. Stevens.

ISAAC REED, American ship, 1,480. F. D. Waldo,  
14th August.—New York 4th April, Kerosene  
Oil—Reuter, Brocklebank & Co.

NURNBERG, German steamer, 2,007. B. Blanke,  
14th Nov.—Yokohama 6th Nov., Higoo  
8th, and Nagasaki 10th Nov., Mails and General—  
C. E. & M. Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Canton, British steamer, for Swatow.

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The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—  
\$25 per share, nominal.

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Limited—\$35 per share, buyers.

DEPARTURES.

November 12, Fuping, Chinese steamer, for  
Chefoo, &c.

November 12, Presto, German str., for Canton.

November 13, Ardacy, British str., for Canton.

November 13, Yungung, German steamer, for  
Holoway.

November 13, Memon, British steamer, for  
Haliphong.

November 14, Canton, British str., for Swatow.

November 14, Sizan, British str., for Swatow.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Thales*, str., from Taiwanfoo, &c.—  
European and 131 Chinese.

Per *Newchwang*, str., from Wuhu—6  
Chinese for Canton.

Per *Yungung*, str., from Tientsin, &c.—11  
Chinese.

Per *Emeralda*, str., from Manila—Mr.  
Rodwell, and 62 Chinese.

Per *Nürnberg*, str., from Yokohama for Hong-  
kong—Messrs. S. Cummins, H. J. Cummings,  
J. O. Hutchinson, Abrahamson, Heis, Mais,  
Adolf Fisher, Wong Sick Chung, Young Foo  
Cho, Mr. and Mrs. Ah Ping and child, Mrs.  
Wong and children, and 36 Chinese. For  
Europe—Messrs. H. M. Jonans, W. Amot, and  
P. Nielsen.

DEPARTED.

Per *Alvina*, str., for Holoway—80 Chinese.

Per *Trumpp*, str., for Holoway—20 Chinese.

Per *Chusan*, str., for Haliphong—12 Chinese.

Per *Memon*, str., for Kudat, &c.—70 Chinese.

Per *Formosa*, str., for Swatow, &c.—30 Chinese.

Per *Castor*, str., for Swatow—40 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Activ*, str., for Holoway—50 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Emeralda* reports  
that she left Manila on the 11th instant. Had  
strong monsoon and heavy swell.

The Chinese steamship *Yungung* reports  
that she left Tientsin and Chefoo on the 5th instant.  
Had strong north-east winds and high sea  
throughout.

The British steamship *Graze* reports that  
she left Amoy on the 12th instant. Had strong  
north-east winds and high sea; arrived here  
night at 5 p.m.

The British steamship *Ardacy* reports that  
she left Wuhu on the 6th instant. Had  
moderate to fresh wind from south-west to  
north-north-east, with overcast sky and  
heavy rain to Hihuan Islands; thence  
to Lammocks had strong north-north-east winds  
and very heavy sea; washing deck cargo over-  
board. From Lammocks to port had wind and  
sea moderating, with clearing weather.

The British steamship *Newchwang* reports  
she left Newchwang on the 6th instant. On  
the 6th and 7th had moderate north-east, breeze  
and fine weather, and the latter part strong  
north-east gales throughout.

VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT  
THE MOUNT AUSTIN HOTEL.

Mr. Beattie. Mr. W. E. Cowe.  
Mr. S. T. Benjamin. Mr. Verner Meyer.  
Captain Benson. Mr. G. R. Macbean.  
Mr. Hart-Buck. Children and nurse.  
Rev. R. F. Cobbold. Mr. Chas. C. Maisch.  
Mr. Cochran. Mr. H. F. Meyerick.  
Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Mrs. Nierop.  
Mr. G. Fenwick. Mr. T. W. Peacock.  
Miss L. Giffen. Mr. J. Wallis.  
Mr. C. H. Hammatt. Mr. John S. Wallis.  
Mr. H. H. Harris. Mr. and Mrs. Warren.  
Mr. Thos. Howard. Mrs. Wilcomb.  
Major Hutchinson. Mr. T. W. Wilcock.  
Mr. A. Kilton. Mr. G. Woldo.  
Dr. and Mrs. Layng.

VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT  
THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. Beattie. Mr. W. E. Cowe.  
Mr. S. T. Benjamin. Mr. Verner Meyer.  
Captain Benson. Mr. G. R. Macbean.  
Mr. Hart-Buck. Children and nurse.  
Rev. R. F. Cobbold. Mr. Chas. C. Maisch.  
Mr. Cochran. Mr. H. F. Meyerick.  
Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Mrs. Nierop.  
Mr. J. B. Coughtrie. Mr. A. Ross.  
Colonel Channing. Mr. Taylor.

The British steamship *Thales* reports that she  
left Taiwanfoo on the 10th instant, Amoy on the  
11th, and Swatow on the 12th. From Taiwanfoo  
to Pescadores had fine clear weather and calms;  
thence to Amoy had fresh increasing north-east  
winds. From Amoy to Swatow had heavy gale  
and high sea. From Swatow to port had moderate  
north-east and east-north-east winds, with  
fine clear weather. In Amoy the steamships  
*Nanshan*, *Zafiro*, *Borneo*, *Chiyuen*,  
*Namyong*, and *Port Adelaid*. In Swatow the  
steamships *Holland* and *Chintung*.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL—  
The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer  
*Salatre*, with the French mail of the 14th ultimo,  
left Saigon the 13th instant at 8 p.m., and may be  
expected here on the 17th.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Oceanic*, with  
mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 25th ulto.,  
via Honolulu, leaves Yokohama to-morrow, at  
daylight, (15th instant), and may be expected  
here on the 1st.

For Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta—Per  
*Chelydra* to-morrow, the 15th instant, at 11:30 A.M.

For Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta—Per  
*Sikhs* to-morrow, the 15th instant, at 3:30 P.M.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Singapore—Per  
*Swatow* to-morrow, the 15th instant, at 3:30 P.M.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Taiwanfoo—Per  
*Thales* to-morrow, the 15th instant, at 3:30 P.M.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The steamer *Lightning*, from Calcutta, left  
Singapore on the afternoon of the 10th instant,  
and may be expected here on the 16th.

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